CENTRE STREET.

The great fire in Centre street on Tues

other structures were totally destroyed, proves

to have been more disastrous than was at firs

reported. The building was formerly occupied

by the New York Printing Company. It is now

certain that at least seven lives were lost in the

flames. Notwithstanding that the buildings re-

ported burned in yesterday's SUN are a mass of

ruins, the débris continued to blaze all day yes

terday and through the night, and it was found

necessary to keep one powerful reserve steam fire engine playing on the ruins continually.

The Centre street front of the scene of the de-

structive conflagration is one solid mass of ice

Icicles hang from the telegraph poles and wires

and the street for several blocks is an immens

skating pond. Last night several fires were

burning in the street, at which groups of fire men and police stood and warmed themselves and thawed off the armor of ice in which their

clothing was encased.

All day yesterday the ruins were visited by

thousands of persons, many attracted by a morbid curiosity, but not a few in search of

friends who were known to have worked in the burned buildings. The Franklin street police

station and the Park Hospital were also visited

by multitudes in search of missing persons. The most careful inquiry shows that seven lives

were doubtless lost in the Caxton building, and that five other persons have been more or less

escape from the burned buildings.

## FORTIETH YEAR.

## INFELICITIES IN POLITICS. A PRETTY KETTLE OF FISH FOR

VICTORIOUS PARTY. The Alleged Rupture Between the Committee of Seventy and the Custom House Republicans—A Variety of Charters in Embryo—What the Seventy Reformers Want and What the Custom House are After—George Bilas Wants Metropolitan Commission and the Seventy Object.

Political circles in this city have been ach agitated recently by the report that the Reformers of the Committee of Seventy and the Custom House Republicans had quarrelled over the division of the spoils of their recent united victory in this city. It has been stated that certain consultations between these two bodie had resulted in a rupture which is not likely to be healed. A SUN reporter called on Wednesday upon ex-Governor Salomon, a prominent mem-ber of the Committee of Seventy. The Governor, who was seated in his easy chair in the private room of his law office, put his books and papers aside as the reporter entered, and bade him be scated, saying at the same time pleasantly that he was now ready to be interviewed.

A CHATTY INTERVIEW WITH EX-GOV. SALOMON.
Reporter-Governor, I have called to get from you some information concerning the conflict which is said to have taken place between the Committee of Seventy and the Republican General Committee of this city.

Gov. Salomon-What conflict? I do not exactly understand you.

Reporter-I refer to the contest over a pro-

posed new charter for this city.

Gov. Salomon (decidedly)—There has been no conflict, or I might rather say none that amounts to anything. The only statement of such an event which I have seen was published in last Sanday's Herald. Reporter-Precisely. Is that report true?

Gov. Salomon-No. It is not true. At least only that portion of it which says that the matter of a new charter was discussed at the meeting referred to. The rest of it is ESTIRELY AN INVENTION

of the writer. No. I will not use that word "invention." I mean to say (pausing) it is a-"Conjecture," suggested the reporter.

Gov. Salomon-Yes, that is a better wordconjecture of the writer. Reporter-Did not a sub-committee of the

Committee of Seventy, and of which you were the committee of Seventy, and of which you were the chairman, wait upon a committee of the so-called Custom House Republicans to consult concerning a new charter?

Gov. Salomon—No Sir. But stop. I will not say that. I really cannot answer your question categorically. (With much dignity.) The meetings of our committee are to a certain extent secret, and I cannot tell you what you want to know without saying what I think I have no right to disclose.

Reporter-Then I am to understand that nonference between those two bodies has bee

held.
Gov. Salomon—I do not say that. Certain gentlemen of the Committee of Seventy have met informally certain gentlemen of the Republican party and talked over the question of the legislation for the city at Albany this winter.

keporter—Was any pian agreed upon at any of these meetings?

keporter—Was any pian agreed upon at any of these meetings?
Gov. Salomon—I believe that nothing definite has yet been accomplished.

Reporter—Was not a report of these interviews made to the Committee of Soventy, and did they not refuse to confirm the action of their sub-committee?

Gov. Salomon—That question I must decline to answer. I should be happy to tell you just what has been done did I not feel great delicacy about disclosing what I am reasonably sure the committee do not wish to have known at present. The committee have the whole subject under consideration, and the result of their deliberations will be made public in due time.

Reporter—Do the suggestions on points contained in the pamphlet recently issued by the Committee of Seventy embody their views on the question of city government?

CHILDLIKE AND BLAND.

CHILDLIKE AND BLAND. Gov. Salomon (surprised at the question)-what pamphiet? I know nothing of any pam-

what pamphiet? I know nothing of any pamphlet.

Reporter—I mean the pamphlet sent by the committee to certain influential Reformers, marked "Strictly confidential," and said to contain a draft of a new charter, or at least suggestions of proposed provisions for one.

Gov. Salomon—I know nothing of any such document. It certainly could not contain a draft of a proposed charter, as no such thing has been prepared. (Musingly)—It is strange how things get distorted by being repeated by those who know little or nothing of them. those who know little or nothing of them

those who know little or nothing of them.
Reporter—Does your committee intend to
make cumulative voting a feature of the charter which you may propose?
Gov. Salomon (abruptiv)—I don't know as we
shall propose ony charter.
Reporter—Excuse me, Governor. I said "may
propose."
Gov. Salomon—Oh, yes. I beg your pardon. I
misunlerstood you. (Reflecting a moment.)
Well, I believe that our committee favor

PROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION

proportionate REPRISENTATION
in some form, but whether they will present it in
the shape proposed last winter I am unable to
say. I do not think that question has been discussed much by them as yet.

Reporter—Are not the members of the committee nearly unanimous in desiring that the
power to appoint the heads of the departments
should be vested in the Mayor?

Gov. Salomon—I do not feel at liberty to express an opinion on that matter.

Reporter—Have they not already declared
themselves opposed to the system of metropolitan commissions, and is not that the cause of
the disarreement with the Republicans?

Gov. Salomon—I cannot answer that question. Gov. Saiomon-I cannot answer that question. There has been no disagreement, however, that I am aware of.

I am aware of.

Reporter—Governor, will you tell me whether, in case of a failure to agree with the Republicans, your committee will present to the Legislature a charter of their own?

Gov. Salomon—That question I must also decline to answer, for the reasons which I have already eigen.

THE LAST HOPE FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

THE LAST ROPE FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

ov. Salomon—That is undoubtedly true, and one of the reasons why the committee has a kept together since the last election. We a non-partisan body, and are disposed to dorything in our power to prevent the establement of a partisan government in this city, regard the result of the late election as a might of iteform rather than one of any pardiar party, and we think the success should followed up by placing leformers, not party, in offices of trust.

ov. Salomon politicly declining to say anything ther on the subject, the reporter thanked if for the information which he had given and herew.

A MORE COMMUNICATIVE REFORMER.

The Hon. Jackson S. Schultz, was found at his office in Cliff street, "up to his eyes in business," as he himself expressed it. On the reporter's making iknown his errand, Mr. Schultz requested him to take a chair, and expressed his willingness to be questioned.

Reporter—Mr. Schultz, is it true that the Committee of Seventy and the Republican magnates of this city are at Sword's Points over the question of a new charter?

Mr. Schultz—(smiling)—Oh, no. Not quite so bad a that. That they do not at present agree is true, but the story as told in last Sunday's Herald. I think is not true.

Reporter—Did the Committee of Seventy appoint a committee to confer with a committee from the kepublicans concerning the re-modelling of the government of this city? A MORE COMMUNICATIVE REFORMER.

THE CONFERENCE WITH THE CUSTOM-HOUSE PARTY. Mr. Schultz-Yes, sir, a committee composed f Governor Salomon, Mr. D. B. Eaton and myoff. Reporter—Do you know why this committee ras composed entirely of Republicans?
Mr. Schultz—No, unless because we might be fought able to make better terms with the Re-

Is able to make better terms with the Re-lean committee, porter—Did this committee hold any con-ations with the Republicans?

Schultz—We had some informal interviews their committee, which consisted, I believe, of Bliss, and Mr. Hugh Gardner. conter—Did you have power to conduct any usements with the Republicans?

Schultz—No; and therefore our interviews intormal. orter-What was the result of those inter-

New York Washing and the Schultz-Practically nothing. We found on comparing notes that we could not possibly sagree. Our ideas and theirs were widely at variance, but the principal difference was upon two or three points.

Reporter-Will you tell me what these points of difference were?

THE POINTS OF DISAGREEMENT. Mr. Schultz—Oh, yes. They were first, the cumulative voting plan; second, the having the various Commissions non-partisan, and lastly, the question as to where the appointing power should be lodged. We insisted that some method

of minority representation should be adopted; that the Mayor should have the appointment of all of the Commissioners of the several departments, with the power to remove them for sufficient cause; and that in these appointments he should be strictly non-partisan, giving to each party an equal number of offices.

Reporter—And the Republican Committee would not assent to these propositions?

Mr. Schultz—No. They would not agree to any of them. They were not prepared to say just what they did want. They talked some of

METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONS,

METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONS,
but they did not commit themselves to them.
As to the cumulative voting they did not express
any opinion. They seemed to be decidedly opposed to vesting the power of appointment in
the Mayor, and thought that his nominations
should be confirmed by the Board of Aldermen.
Reporter—Have the Republicans presented
any proposed charter or made any suggestions
concerning one to the Committee of Seventy for
their approval?
Mr. Schultz—No; they have not done that, but
they have a charter drawn, or at least they have
agreed on its principal provisions.
Reporter—Do you know anything as to its
nature?

THE PROPOSED CHARTER OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE

THE PROPOSED CHARTER OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE FARTY.

Mr. Schultz—I understand that it is to contain many of the features of our last year's charter, such as the consolidation of some of the present departments, and the establishment of a Board of Finance to take the place of the present finance bureaus.

Reporter—Do you know whether they intend to resurrect the Metropolitan commissions?

Mr. Schultz—The Police and Health Commissions will doubtless be Metropolitan, but I believe they intend to give the appointment of the heads of the other departments to the Mayor, subject to the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen. If not confirmed by the Aldermen, then the appointments are to be made by the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and some other official to be designated in the charter.

A STORMY MEETING OF THE SEVENTY.

Reporter—Did your committee of three report the result of your interviews with the Republicans to the Committee of Seventy?

Mr. Schultz—Yes, we did.
Reporter—How was the report received?
Mr. Schultz—Very well, I believe.
Reporter—Did it not cause a commotion among the members, and provoke a lengthy and somewhat heated discussion?

Mr. Schultz—Not that I remember. My recollection is that it was well received. There is a paragraph in this morning's Times, which was written, I suppose, by Mr. Eaton, which gives about what occurred at the meeting.
Reporter—Do you mean to say that that statement of what occurred is correct?

Mr. Schultz—That is what I mean to say. It is a true statement.
Reporter—Tho you did not report the result of your meetings with the Republican committee?

Mr. Schultz—Yes we did.
Reporter—Did not that report create an excitement among the committee, and was it not, after a sharp debate, laid on the table?

Mr. Schultz—Not that I remember.
Reporter—As these interviews were all informal, I presume that they have not yet been concluded?

THE RUPTURE WITH THE REPUBLICANS FINAL.

THE RUPTURE WITH THE REPUBLICANS FINAL.

Mr. Schultz-I do not know as to that. I suppose, however, that the negotiations will not be renewed, as it is impossible for the two bodies agree. Reporter-Now, Mr. Schultz, I would like to ask ou à question or two about that confidentia amphilet issued by the Committee of Seventy. Mr. Schultz (smiling)—Well, sir, go on, I wil ive you all the information I can concerning it Heporter—Dogs it contain a draft of a propose

harfer? Mr. Schultz-By no means. It contained sin Mr. Schultz—By no means. It contained sim-ply some suggestions and recommendations of certain provisions which in the opinion of the committee should be inserted in any charter passed for the government of this city. Reporter—Were those provisions similar to those contained in the charter prepared by the committee last winter? Mr. Schultz—Yes, in very many respects, and in others improved.

MR. EATON'S PROJECT FOR THREE MAYORS. MR. EATON'S PROJECT FOR THREE MAYORS.
Reporter—Did Mr. Eaton's project of having
three Mayors constitute one of its provisions?
Mr. Schultz (laughing)—The word mayor was
an unfortunate expression. If Mr. Eaton had
said Commissioners of Jurors or something of
that sort he would have been better understood.
What he meant, and it is what we need too, was
some extra officials to appoint inspectors of
election, and to do other things of that sort.
Reporter—Do you think, sir, that the Committee of Seventy will oppose at Albany the charter
proposed by the Republicans?
THE SEVENTY WILL SOON FIGHT AT ALBANY.

THE SEVENTY WILL SOON FIGHT AT ALBANY. Mr. Schultz—They will undoubtedly be represented at Albany, and will oppose the Republicans if their proposed charter curtails the power of the Mayor. The Committee of Seventy are opposed to Metropolitan Commissions, and will urge upon the Legislature the necessity of giving the entire appointing power to the Mayor. They will also strenuously advocate the need of some provision for minority representation.

The reporter thanking Mr. Schultz, and apologizing for consuming so much of his time, took his leave.

COL. GEORGE BLISS, JR.,

COL. GEORGE BLISS, JR., hairman of the Republican Committee on Leg-slation, was next waited upon with the follow-

islation, was next wanted upon representative of ing result:

Reporter—Colonel, I am a representative of THE SUN and have called to get from you such information as you may choose to give regarding the quarrel between your party and the Committee of Seventy?

Col. Blise—Well, sit down and I will tell you all those of it.

Col. Bliss—Well, sit down and I will tell you all I know of it.

Reporter—Then the statement already published that a rupture has taken place is true?

Col. Bliss—I suppose you refer to the Herald'story. That is more correct than many people suppose. suppose.

Reporter—Wili you be kind enough to tell me what you know about it?

THE PACTS ABOUT THE RUPTURE. THE FACTS ABOUT THE RUPTURE.

Col. Bilss—Certainly. Sometime ago the Committee of Seventy appointed a Committee of Seven on Legislation, and that committee appointed from its number a sub-committee of three to confer with our committee on the subject of a new charter for this city.

Reporter—Do you know why tais sub-committee was composed entirely of Republicans?

Col. Bilss—I presume that course was adopted because it was thought that as Republicans they could make better terms with us who are of the same political faith.

Reporter—Did this committee confer with you? you?

Col. Bliss—Yes; they met us several times, but always in rather an informal manner.

Reporter—Were you able to come to any agreement?

The suggestions of the seventy pronounced Absurd.

Col. Bliss—No. After several consultations we found that we could not agree—many of their suggestions seemed to us too absurd to be entertained. We then proposed that they should prepared a set of points or principles which they would like to have inserted in the charter and submit it to us, and we would examine them and let them know what portions of them we would be willing to incorporate in our proposed charter. They seemed satisfied with this.

Reporter—bid they act upon your suggestion?

Col. Bliss—Partially. They prepared a document which contained some twenty-seven subdivisions. They did not send if to us, however, thinking it best to submit it to the full Committee of Seventy before doing so. When they did so submit it, the full committee refused to sanction their action, and it was laid upon the table.

Reporter—Do you know how this action of the THE SUGGESTIONS OF THE SEVENTY PRONOUNCED

he table.

Reporter—Do you know how this action of the committee came about? ANOTHER VERSION OF THE SEVENTY'S STORMY

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE SEVENTY'S STORMY MEETING.

Col. Bliss—I have understood that it was brought about through the instrumentality of Messrs. John Foley and John Wheeler. These gentlemen are both ambitious for office. Mr. Wheeler, I hear, wants to be a Tax Commissioner or something of that sort, and Mr. Foley is desirous of Biling some place. He bothered us to death before the last election by continually asking us to put his name on our Aldermanic ticket. Well, they knowing that their ambitious desires would not be likely to be gratified by us, and getting wind of what their Committee on Legislation were doing, went about among the members of the Committee of Seventy, at least so I understand, and reported that they were being sold out to the Republicans. In this way they managed to get to the meeting of the full committee many of the Democratic members who had of late been very remiss in their attendance. When the committee was called to order it was found that there were present nineteen Democrats and only eight Republicans. This at first created some surprise, but it was very soon understood. The Democrats, led by Mr. Foley, made an attack upon the action of the sub-committee, and succeeded in laying the matter on the table by a vote of twenty-one to six, and there the matter stands at present.

Reporter—Then the failure of these two bodies

t present. Reporter—Then the fallure of these two bodies o agree is not the fault of the Republican Committee ALWAYS READY TO DO THE FAIR THING.

ALWAYS READY TO DO THE FAIR THING.

Col. Bliss—By no means. It is entirely the fault of the other side. We have always been and are still disposed to do the fair thing by them. And we so told their committee. They seemed to be satisfied that our intentions were good. And I believe that if the Committee of Seventy would leave the matter entirely to their sub-committee we could probably come to a definite and satisfactory agreement with them. Our disposition toward them may be inferred from the fact that in our proposed charter we have incorporated some of the provisions contained in their recently issued pamphlet. Many of these provisions, however, are so absurd that

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1872.

if published they would only be laughed at. But as matters now stand, we have not been officially informed what they desire us to do. Reporter—Does not this action on their part place them in rather an awkward position, and will it not tend to injure their influences?

THE END OF THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

THE END OF THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

Col. Bliss (speaking in a manner clearly indicating his gratification at the result)—The Committee of Seventy are in my opinion at an end, so far as their ability to influence legislation is concerned.

Reporter—Do you not think that they will be represented at Albany this winter in opposition to your charter?

Col. Bliss (confidently)—I don't think they will send any one there, as they cannot agree among themselves as to what they want. Even on their pet project—minority representation—they cannot agree.

their pet project-minority representation—they cannot agree.

Reporter—Colonel, you spoke of the charter to be presented to the Legislature by the Republican committee. Has it been drawn?

Col. Bliss—It is nearly ready.

Reporter—Can you indicate to me any of its provisions?

Col. Bliss—It could do so, but I must decline, as we do not wish it made public yet.

Reporter—Will you tell me whether it favors the metropolitan system or not?

Col. Bliss—No, I cannot answer that either, as our committee has resolved to keep the whole subject secret for the present.

Reporter—One of the city newspapers has published what purports to be an abstract of your charter giving the details of the commissions, and in some instances the names of the men who are to compose them.

who are to compose them.

Col. Bliss—I have seen that report. It was in the Herald. It cannot be true, as our committee has not the power to designate persons for offices. Besides, the details of the charter have not even been discussed by the committee, much less settled.

WHAT THE HON. JOHN FOLEY HAS TO SAY.

After leaving Col. Bilss the reporter waited upon the Hon. John Foley, who had been designated by the Colonel as the leader of the opposition in the Committee of Seventy. Mr. Foley received him politely, and escorted him to his private office. Upon the reporter's making known his errand, Mr. Foley said that he did not know as it was best for him to say anything about the matter. Upon being informed that Gov. Salomon and Mr. Jackson S. Schultz had been interviewed, he said, "Read to me what Schultz said and I will tell you what I know." The reporter then read to him Mr. Schultz's statement. When he reached that portion of it in which he says there was no commotion caused among the members of the committee when the report of the sub-committee was read, Mr. Foley interrupted him by saying abruptly: "THAT'S NOT TRUE; THERE WAS." WHAT THE HON. JOHN FOLEY HAS TO SAY.

"THAT'S NOT TRUE; THERE WAS." "THAT'S NOT TRUE; THERE WAS."

After listening to the balance of Mr. Schultz's statement, Mr. Foley said:
"Very well. Now, take out your book and ask me questions and take down my answers, and be sure that you report me correctly."

The reporter complied at once, and asked him generally what he knew about the conflict between the Committee of Seventy and the Remublicans.

publicans.

Mr. Foley—I do not think that there was any conflict at all, for the reason that the sub-committee of the Committee on Legislation of the Committee of Seventy were never authorized to confer with any Republican committee for the purpose of drawing a charter or making any amendments thereto.

purpose of drawing a charter or making any amendments thereto.

Reporter—Mr. Foley, that is not prechely an answer to my question. You are talking about what occurred at the meeting of the committee when the report of the sub-committee was made.

Mr. Foley—I thought that was what you asked

me.
Reporter-Well, let it be so, then.
Mr. Foley (resuming)—At the second last meeting of the Committee of Seventy this question came up, and I simply

came up, and I simply
OPPOSED ANY CONFERENCE WITH THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE
at this time, claiming that the true position of
the Committee of Seventy was to hold aloof
from all political parties, and that I would
not consent to have the Committee of Seventy
placed in a false position by delegating the
power to any three gentlemen to make such arrangements as they might see fit with the Republican party. mblican party.

Reporter—Did these ideas meet the views of the members of the committee present at the

the members of the committee present at the meeting?

Mr. Foley-Wait a moment. I have not finished my answer to your first question. (Resuming)—I said that I thought that the committee had better wait until the Republicans had drawn their charter, such as they wanted, which would be in a few days. It would then be placed before this committee for such amendments and alterations as they might deem proper to suggest. That for myself I was perfectly willing to trust the Republican committee; that I had voted for all of them at the last election, and was satisfied that they would do what was right regarding the charter; that if they did not, I should then be ready to oppose any measures which they might advocate. (Pausing for some time.)

Reporter—Is that all, Mr. Foley? Mr. Foley—Yes, I believe so. Now ask me the other question.

Reporter—Did these ideas seem to meet the views of the members present?

MR. FOLEY'S VIEWS PREVAILED. Mr. Foley-My view of the case seemed to meet the views of a large majority of the commeet the views of a large majority of the committee, and by a very decisive vote at the last meeting it was sustained, and the committee of three were debarred from making any further negotiations with the Republicans.

Mr. Foley declined to give any further particulars of the meeting, except to say that it adjourned without any bitterness of feeling having been manifested on the part of any of the committee.

been manifested on the part of any of the committee.

Reporter—Do you think that the Committee of Seventy will oppose at Albany the charter of the Republicans, or such nortion of it as they may deem unsafe or too strongly partisan?

Mr. Foley—I think that we shall be represented at Albany, though precisely what course we shall adopt, I cannot say.

At this point Mr. Foley begged to be excused, and selzing his hat hurriedly left the room, leaving the reporter writing the answer to his last question.

WHAT A NAMELESS REFORMER SAYS.

WHAT A NAMELESS REFORMER SAYS.

WHAT A NAMELESS REFORMER SAYS.

From a member of the Committee of Seventy, who did not wish his name made public, the reporter learned the following facts as to this quarrel:

When the question of the proposed new city charter came up in the Committee of Seventy for action, the Custom House Republicans belonging to the Committee by some manœuvring succeeded in securing a majority of the Committee on Legislation. This committee, in appointing their sub-committee to confer with the Republicans, selected three leading Radicals. All of these gentlemen are after offices, and hoped that they might secure them by cooking up a charter with the Republicans, relying upon their ability to put it through the Committee of Seventy with little or no opposition. In this they signally falled; for the Democratic members of the committee got wind of their schemes, and on the night of the meeting were present in sufficient force to overwhelm them. The Committee of Seventy refused to accede to the request of the Republicans to submit to them suggestions or points for their approval. They sent word to the Republicans to draw such a charter as they desired and submit it to them, and they would decide as to its merits, after due examination.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY WILL BE AT ALBANY. THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY WILL BE AT ALBANY. The Committee of Seventy will send representatives to Albany this winter, and will oppose by every honorable means any charter which is partisan, or which provides for the reëstablishment of the Metropolitan Commission in this city. They are in favor of local self-government, and believe that the Mayor should have the power to appoint the heads of all the departments. This gentleman says that the committee are determined to sustain Mr. Havemever at all hazards. They regard him as their Mayor, and they must support him. He says also that to his own knowledge his own knowledge

GEN, DIX IS WITH THEM,

and that he will veto any charter passed by the Legislature which does not fully carry out the principles of local self-government.

The following is Mr. Eaton's account of the meeting of the Committee of Seventy referred to by Mr. J. S. Schultz, as printed on the editorial page of the Times of Tuesday:

to by Mr. J. S. Schultz, as printed on the editorial page of the Times of Tuesday:

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY AND THE NEW CHARTER.

The report that a new charter had been prepared by the Committee of Seventy is not correct. A pumphlet containing some suggestions has been printed, for private circulation among the tuembers of the committee, but none of them have been adopted, nor even discussed, by that body, nor by any sub-committee. The Committee on Legislation appointed a sub-committee of three-consisting of ex-Gov. Salomon, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, and Mr. Jackson S. Schultz-lo draw up the outlines of a charter for the purpose, if necessary, of having a conference with the Republican Committee previous to taking any action in the matter. This sub-committee accordingly presented a draft of the pamphet in question to a meeting of the Committee of Seventy on Friday evening last, but they did not submit it as their report, nor did any one of the three members bind bimself to support any portion of it. They merely alinded to certain points as deserving of consideration and argument in case of a conference with the Bepublican Committee. When the subject came before the committee on Friday last Gov. Salomon, one of the three who submitted the report, nowed that before consideration the feet of the committee of three who submitted the report noved that before consideration the subject came before the committee on Friday last Gov. Salomon, one of the three whether they would agree to a conference with the Republican committee. To this motion Mr. Jonathan Sturges moved an amendment that, assuming that the Legislature was elected in the interests of reform, it was safe to suppose that it would pass such a charter as would meet with public approval. This amendment was carried, and the proposition of a conference with the Republican committee was virtually rejected. There was no order made upon the report of the Sub-Committee of Three, and the matter will itsely committee. The formal committee of the committee of the committe

NEGRO RULE IN FLORIDA. SEVEN LIVES SACRIFICED.

Shocking Condition of Affairs-A Veteran of 1812 Maltreated by a Negro Mob-The Penalty of Voting for Greeley.

orrespondence of The Sua.

NEWMANSVILLE, Alachua County, Fla. Nov. 12.-The following is a plain statement of facts which we desire to present to the people of the United States for their consideration. Such outrages as are here detailed we have sub mitted to until they have become too frightful to be endured. Our appeals to the local author ities are all in vain, and we deensir of over hav ing our grievances redressed by them. Our only hope is in arousing a public sentiment which shall lead to measures for our relief, otherwise we shall be compelled to abandon our homes to the blacks, who have become our masters. In this town resides a feeble old gentleman now in the seventy-ninth year of his age, John

Powers by name, who as early as 1812 enlisted in

the army of the United States, fighting all

through that war. He was also with Decatur to

his expedition against Tripoli, and served in the Creek War under Jackson. Last Saturday week this old gentleman, while attending to some little matters in town, was assaulted by a stalwart negro, horsewhipped, and knocked down. Mr. Powers, through the interference of another negro, who had some respect for his gray hairs made his escape, followed by about thirty of these devils, shouting. "Kill the d—dold—till him." Fortunately he gained the house of a friend, where he secured a gun. The negroes stopped then in their pursuit, thus showing their bravery. So long as this old man was unarmed they wanted to kill him; but when he was able to defend himself they retreated. This outrage occurred in broad daylight, and was witnessed by nearly the entire community. It is not the first attempt that has been made on the life of Mr. Powers. During the fall of 1870, while guarding his cotton crop in the field from the depredations of this same gang, he was assaulted, knocked down, and an attempt made to out his throat, which would have been successful but for Creek War under Jackson. Last Saturday week

THE BRAVERY OF HIS DAUGHTER. who, being armed, fired on the gang and drove them off. Since that time they have frequently stopped in front of Mr. Powers's dwelling, threatening to kill him and using all manner of two of the parties engaged in this outrage and sent to the Sheriff at Gainesville; but no steps have been taken by him to execute the warrant, nor will there be. This is only one of the numerous cases that are of common occurrence in this county.

One of the most recent of these outrages happened on the day of election at this precinct,

this county.

One of the most recent of these outrages happened on the day of election at this precinct, and the writer and hundreds of others were eye-witnesses to what follows. The poils were opened at the usual hour, and when the voting began it was almost impossible to keep the negroes from taking complete possession of them. About the middle of the day a colored man voted for Greeley and the Conservative State tleket, when a disturbance arose which was kept up until late in the evening, and finally cuiminated in a deadly assault on two citizens of the town. One of them (Dr. Jackson) was struck and knocked senseless by a bludgeon of some kind as he was entering his dwelling to go to his supper, and he now lies in a dangerous condition. A gan was fired at him while falling, and some forty or lifty shot penetrated the door of his house. About the same time a young man was also assailed, but having been struck a slauting blow on the side of his head, he was only slightly stunned. The only offence that these gentlemen had committed was that of voting as they saw proper.

Being used to such scenes, I was not so much snocked when calling on Dr. Jackson as I would have been by the same sight before the State was reconstructed. His face presented a fearful appearance,

was reconstructed. His face presented a fearful appearance,

THE SKULL FRACTURED,

I fear, with nose, mouth, and chin split to the bene. Not so, however, with a gentleman who had only arrived from New York a day or two previous to the election. This gentleman had made quite an investment in property there, consisting of a plantation about five miles from town, two store houses, grist mill, gin house, and residence in the village. He has seen enough of his property, and will return in a day or so satisfied with his short sojourn in this portion of the land of flowers.

Language cannot express the terrible condition of a fairs in this portion of the State, but I never would have thought of mentioning such common occurrences as these had not a well known New York gentleman been a witness of the scenes I have described. A remedy might be suggested for all these little playful freaks of the scenes I have described. A remedy might be suggested for all these little playful freaks of the nation's wards, but as the writer has a healthy apprehension of being called upon by the instigators of some them, in the shape of Federal officers, he refrains from making any suggestions. Enough has been said to arouse those who can help us if they will. If they will not, why we must leave and abandon everything we have here to the tender mercies of the ruling race.

How Votes are Counted in Fiorida.

Gaing services are Counted in Fiorida.

Correspondence of The Sun.

Gaing sylille, Fia., Nov. 13.—The Board of Canvassers met on Saturday at this place, the county site, for the purpose of canvassing the vote of the county. They did not complete it, but adjourned to meet vesterday. About the time they had the votes from all the precincts counted, and were about to sign their final report, two of the members were arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal. The late Senator representing Florida, from Massachusetts, being dissatisfied with the result of this election, and being a member of what is called here the "Osborn Ring," concluded he would take the matter in his own hands. Hetherefore made affidavits before a United States Commissioner, who is also Postmaster, ex-Justice of the Peace, ex-County Commissioner, ex-Distributor of Provisions for the Freedmen's Bureau, who immediately issued a warrant for the arrest of Gen. Wm. Birney, well known in the War Department at Washington, but unfortunately for him a supporter of Greeley; and H. S. Harmon, the colored Clerk of the Circuit Court, and Register of the United States Land office, who, although one of Grant's supporters, opposed the late Senator in this campaign. Both were promptly arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal, who also holds the office of Collector of Revenue under the state government. The deputy marshal, and placed in the hands of a deputy sheriff. The warrant was served, but inasmuch as the sheriff had been appointed through the influence of this Senator, he decided to sustain the action of his deputy.

Gen. Birney, Judge of Probate, presiding over the Board of Canvassers, demanded an immediate trial before the Commissioner who issued with negroes, mounted and on foot, armed with all kinds of weapons, To-day upward of seventy or eighty were present, not only armed, but with their bags full of provisions trying to overawe the law-abiding citizens in this community. This is simply a statement of facts. Your correspondent dare not say more abou

Snowballing that Cost a Life-Mournful

Christmas in Lewis Street. Christmas had no joys for the occupants of the second floor of the rear tenement at 92 Lewis street. The whole family were sorrowing for their pet, Ferdinand Hahn, a bright, blue-eyed, sweet voiced youth who died at 4 in the morning. On Monday night tillittle nine-year old fellow was amusing himself in a j venile battle with snowballs in the yard in front of i venile battle with snowballs iff the yard in front of hearents' home, his adversary belig one of his scho companions. Frank Rockwell, aged 8 years, who live in the front tenement at \$2 \) Lewis street. In the excit ment of the pastime, Frank unthinkingly raised small and solid snowball from the ground and hurled at his playmate. It hit Ferdinand on the left templand knocked him down. When picked up he was u conscious, and remained so until his death. Eaws Hann, his father, communicated the occurrence to it East Houston street police stain yesterday mornis and Frank was arrested on a charge of houleide, he was released by Coroner Young. Frank's father, will semployed in the Herald press room, did not learn the accident until just before his son's arrest.

Death of the King of the Sandwich Islands-The Last bit the Royal Fabre.
San Francisco, Dec. 25.—Advices from Hono-lulu received here state that King Kamchameha V. died in that city Dec. II. He was the last of the royal

line, and named no successor, which leaves an inter ----An Italian Shot.

Errata, Italian street sweepers, of 36 Baxter street, at tended an Italian ball in the basement of 44 Mulberry street. John Errata and John Cabanto, proprietor of street. John Errata and John Cabanio, proprietor of the ball, quarrelled, and Cabanio stabbed Errata over the eye and on the nose. Louis Errata separated the combatants and took his brother from the ball room. Just as they got outside the door some one ared two shots from the inaide. One of the balls struck Louis in the right armand the other lodged in his shoulder. Louis fell to the sidewalk-and his brother ran to the Franklin street police station, and told Sergeant Doug-lass of what had happened. Cabanio was arrested, Louis walked to the Centre Street Hospital, and his wounds were drawed by Dr. Ramon Amshile.

THE DROWNING OF HATTIE ADAMS

THE TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION IN Another Commentary upon the Conduct of the Building Department—Wooden Stair-ways Adjoining Elevator Openings as a Channel for the Flames.

day evening, by which the Caxton building and DISOWNED BY HED BELLTIVES

The Brooklyn sister was on Tuesday informed of Hattle's tragic death, but declined to go to the police station where the body lay, saying that she had utterly ignored her for eight years or more. She left the authorities to make such disposition of the remains as their duty and inclination might dictate. The corpse was then taken to the morgue. An inquest will be held to-day at 11 o'clock, and if the relatives or friends of the deceased do not give some directions as to the burial, the body will be disposed of as that of an unrecognized corpse.

THE SAD CLOSE OF A DAY'S DEBAUCH.

A mulatto woman in charge of Miss Smith's residence said that Hattie had been riding the greater part of the day on Monday with her Brooklyn friend, (whose name she declined to give.) and had come home for a late dinner. The driver of the coach was told to come in and get something to eat and drink, which he did. Hattie evinced symptoms of drunkenness, and her servants tried to Induce her not to go to Brooklyn. But she insisted on seeing her friend home. What occurred afterward until the driver was thrown from his seat, and the horses dashed madly over the pier into the East River is not known.

HER COMPANION THE SAD CLOSE OF A DAY'S DEBAUCH. HER COMPANION

disabled by the falling wells, or in making their THE MISSING.
Fathers, brothers, sisters, and friends called at the Franklin street police station yesterday. anxiously inquiring for the following persons, who are known to have been in the building at the time the fire was discovered. They have not

been seen since, and but little doubt now exists that their charred and probably unrecognizable remains now lie beneath the ruins: Creck Disaster-Several Bodies Burned to Ashes-The Cause of the Disaster.

Jane Stewart of 77 Chariton street.
Bridget McGrath of 33l First avenue.
Margaret Donohue and Mary Donohue, sisters,
of 123 East Tenth street.
Margaret Bell, and Charlotte Bell, sisters, of Margaret Boll and Charlotte Bell, sisters, of Avenue A.
James Bevins, aged twelve, of 164 Broom THE CASUALTIES

Frank Haight of Brocton, banker, one leg reported by the police are as follows:

James Pike, laborer, of 43 Franklin streat;
centusions of body and laceration of scalp; in
Park Hospital.
Benjamin Ballou of 182 First street, Williamsburgh; contusions of leg and abdomen; sent shattered and the other burned off at the thigh, and badly bruised about the head; Mr. Osborne of Westfield, the side of his head smashed in

Benjamin lialion of 182 First street. Williamsburgh; continuous of 183 First street. Williamsburgh; continuous of 183 First street. Williamsburgh; continuous of 184 Mercer street, Jersey City; dislocated ankle; taken home.

\*\*Was Was I Hookins of 184 Mercer street, Jersey City; dislocated ankle; taken home.

\*\*Was Was I Hookins of 185 First avenue; incertaed Capit T. J. Keenedy. Franklin street police; capit T. J. J. Keene

Indianapolis, Dec. 25.—The rear car of the Chicago express train on the Indianapolis. Peru and Chicago Rallroad was thrown from the track last night by a broken rail, about eighteen miles north of this city. Twenty persons were were more or less injured, and it is thought three fatally. The most seriously injured were Mark Haines of Richmond, Ind., H. H. Walker of Indianapolis, Geo. Henry, brakeman, and Mrs. Boyd, an old lady from Plymouth, Ind., who had her shoulder crushed, and A. W. Smith of Indianapolis.

A Cheering Speciacle in the Five Points House of Industry.

Around and about the unpretentious pillars and arches of the chapel of the Five Points House of Industry yesterday were twined and festooned evergreen wreaths and starred and striped ribbous. Public exercises were begun at 1 o'clock and continued till din ner, to which a thousand childish feet marched up in military step, and at the sound of a commander's whis-

surance not ascerfained.

No. 88 Centre street, the building which is owned by the Lorillard estate, is damaged about \$2,000; it is insured for \$12,000.

George Middleton, who kept a liquor saloon on the first floor, loses about \$1,000; he is insured for \$3,000.

On the second floor of the same building. Howe & liummel, lawyers, lose \$1,500; they are insured for \$2,500; and Edmund E. Price, lawyer, in the same building, loses \$1,500; they are insured for \$2,500; and Edmund E. Price, lawyer, in the same building, loses \$1,500; linsurance not ascertained.

No. 87 Centre street, occupied by James Gallaginer as a gong and bell foundry, is totally destroyed. The building belonged to the Lorillard estate, and was valued at \$3,500; it was insured for \$2,500.

Mr. Gallagher loses about \$3,000; he was insured for \$1,500.

The building 79 Centre street also belonged to the Lorillard estate. It was valued at \$2,500, and is a total loss. No insurance. It was occupied by Edward B. Cunnion as a paint shop. Loss on stock, \$2,000; insured for \$900.

No. 77 Centre street, also owned by the Lorillard estate, is damaged about \$900; no insurance. It was occupied as a lager beer saloon on first floor by Henry Wilkins, and as a dwelling on second floor. Loss about \$500; insured for \$3,000.

The four-story brick building in rear of 125 and 127 Worth street is damaged about \$1,000; it is insured for \$1,000. The first, second, and third floors are occupied by Woehr & Miller, manufacturers of piano legs. Their loss on stock and machinery is estimated at \$3,000; insurance, \$5,000. The fourth floor is occupied by Gustave Burger, model maker, who loses \$1,000; no insurance.

No. 129 Worth street, which is owned by the No. 129 Worth street, which is owned by the Lorillard estate, is damaged to the extent of about \$500; no insurance. It is also occupied by Gustave Burger, who loses \$1,500; insurance \$2,500, Total loss \$250,000. Total insurance ascertained, \$184,300. INCIDENTS

ascertained, \$184,300.

Mr. Winan relates an incident of the fire, that in Anderson. Archer & Co.'s bindery there was a man with a wooden leg. So closely was he pressed by the flames that his wooden leg caught fire and was not extinguished until be reached the street. The man then hopped home to tell of his narrow escape.

Many stories are told of the escape of the girls down the rear and almost useless fire escape, and many individual deeds of courage are recorded. Dr. William T. Nealis rushed into Mr. Howe's office, burst open the doors, and rescued two pictures. One was a painting of Miss Emma Howe, the other of Sheriff Brennan. The doctor's cousin, Mr. Michael Nealis, rescued reversights and conveyed them to a place of safety.

The excitement in the tenements on Leonard and Elm streets was intense. A large force of police had to be piaced on those streets to prevent the poor people becoming panic stricken. Houses that were vacated by the occupants were at once taken possession of by the police, and the property was thus protected from loss.

Fire Marshal MeSpedon will begin an investigation into the cause of the fire this morning, and as soon as the fire is completely extinguished the search for the bodies will be undertaken.

James Bevins, the missing boy, is a nephew of Capt, John J. Mount of the Madison street police station.

At midnight last night the fire

At midnight last night the fire was almost completely extinguished. This morning Capt Kennedy will begin clearing away the rains to search for the missing bodies. SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH

The steamer Wildcat was sunk at Cairo, Ill., on Monday night, by floating ice.

Jacob Martin, while crossing the river at folimbia, Pa., on the ice yesterday morning, broke hrough and was drowned.

John T. Ford, Esq., of Baltimore, gave a free heatrical entertainment yesterday at his opera house of the orphan and poor children of the city. At the nonclusion of the performance presents were distributed to all the children, irrespective of color.

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME. Gov. Booth of California has declined to inter-

fere in the case of James Donovan, sentenced to d for the murder of Winchell. He will be hanged in Francisco on Friday next. Francisco on Friday next.

Yesterday morning Sergt. Weeks of the Flat-bush avenue police station, Brooklyn, captured Mr. Joe Manus as he was pounding one L. Johnson of '96 Carll street, in Atlantic avenue, and locked him up. Mr. Johnson, who was terribly bruised, was taken to his home.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Whalea discovered a man on Newtown Bridge insensible. His clothing was covered with blood. On examination at the station house a severe wound was found on his head and a terrible gash on the back of his head. He gave his name as Henry Bott. He was unwilling or unable to tell how he came by his injuries.

An Incident of Metropolitan Life-Who was the Companion of the Unfortunate Wo-man?—The Relatives of the Dead Woman Refuse to Recognize or Claim the Remains.

Further inquiry in regard to the drowning of Miss Hattle Adams in East River, at o'clock, on Tuesday morning, reported in yes-terday's Sun, have resulted in eliciting some additional facts, but the whole story will not be told authoritatively until the inquest is held, Miss Adams was a woman approaching middle age, who had quarrelled with her relatives, and pursued a course of life which they strongly reprehended. She has a married sister living in Brooklyn, and her father and mother, with several sisters and brothers, live in Cleveland

HER COMPANION

is described as a Brooklen politician. Yesterday he visited the house where Hattle lived, and informed the servants that he would communicate with her relatives in Brooklyn and Cleveland, and if they did not come forward and give directions for the funeral, he would take that duty upon himself. The result of his despatches to Cleveland is not yet determined.

THE LATEST RAILROAD SLAUGHTER List of the Killed and Wounded in the Goose

CORRY, Pa., Dec. 25.-The following are known to have been killed by the accident on the Buffalo, Corry, and Pittsburgh Railroad last

Another Accident-Twenty Persons Injured.

military step, and at the sound of a commander's whistle a thousand childish hands were folded and five hundred voices asked a Christinas blessing.

When five hundred mouths had been fed to satisfaction—the dinner was very good, and plenty of it—the children marched again in the same order, were again scated at the far end of the chapel, and resumed the ir innumerable songs and speeches, all of which they delivered without mistake. Some of them were cleverly finny, and elicited applause. Among the customary Christinas decorations over the choir of the children shone a silvery "Star of the East," and the shepherds text was framed in evergreen. "And seeing the startify of the children shone a silver of the children in the control of the children in the children of the children in the Christinas tree, whose branches boru a present for every child of the school.

The Jury in the Irish Case Still Out-One

Jurer Insisting on Conviction.

The jury in the case of Dr. Lucius B. Irish at o'clock yesterday morning sent word to the Court that it was impossible for them to agree. At ten, in answe to a communication from the Justice, they again sale hat if they were kept together until the day of the that if they were kept together until the day of theil death they could not render a verdict. It is said that a that time there were eleven for acquittal and one to conviction. Dr. Irish, in charge of an officer, was permitted to go to his home and eat his Christmas dinne with his wife and children. At 5 o'clock last evening the jury had not agreed. They were called by Justice Prait. In answer to his question, they said there was no included of their agreeing. They were ordered to return to their room. If they do not agree this morning they will be discharged.

Much excitement has been created in New brunswick by the reported elopement of Mr. Isaa ook with a Mrs Scott. It is said that they moved Mr cott's furniture to Newark, leaving Mr. Scott and tw oung Scotts to look out for themselves. young scotts to look out for themselves.

Mr. George Vreeland, the octogenarian millionaire, who has several times been in the courts of New York and New Jersey as detentiant in suits for divorce and breach of promise, has recently been married for the third time to a young widow. He is now in Florida on his weiding tour. The bridgeroom is 86 years of age, and is as hale and hearty as a noan of 50.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A slight fire occurred last night in the ticket office of the rowery Theatre. office of the rowery Theatre.

At 4:40 yesterday afternoon, a fire took place in the tailor shop of Joseph Gachwend, 6: Delancy street. Damage \$50. Cause of fire unknown.

The wash house of the Lunatic Hospital in Harrisburg, Pa., was burned yesterday merning. The flatters out not account to the saylum building. There were no lives lost.

At 5:20 last evening, fire was discovered in the basement of i Great Jones street, occupied by Wm D. Woods & Co. sa a tailor's workshop. Damage to building \$500. Wood's loss \$150.

ing \$500. Wood's loss \$150.

A fire at 3:30 yesterday, among some rags in the vault of the five-story brick building at Houston and Hudson streets, occupied by G. & S. Heyman as a furniture store, caused a damage of \$50.

At 3:35 yesterday, a fire was discovered in the frame building at Manhattan street and ifroadway, used as a blacksmith shop, caused by throwing hot ashes in the rear of the house. Damage \$55.

Last night, during the performance at the Canterbury Theatre on Broadway, one of the scenes caught fire. The place was crowded, and a rush was made for the doors. Several men were knocked down and trampled one, but no one was aeriously injured. The fire was extinguished before much damage had been doors.

BARNUM'S LAST DISASTER.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

CONTINUATION OF THE FIRE MAR-SHAL'S EXAMINATION.

incidents of the Great Confingration at the Fourteenth Street Hippodrome-Another Ontbreak of the Fire-The Great Showman Flooded at New Orleans.

The ruins of Barnum's great show on Fourteenth street were still smoking last evening, and policemen were in charge of the place. Early yesterday morning fire broke out in the rear of Grace Chapel and also in the midst of the ruins, caused by the escape of gas. Au alarm and a second alarm were sounded, and engines were soon on the spot. The main was subsequently cut off, and the fire speedily sub-sided, although after dark last night jets of flame were still leaping out here and there amid the ruins.

On the morning of the fire Mr. John Conlan o. THE SUN was one of the first on the spot. He was most energetic in attending to the wants of the firemen. With a bucket of steaming coffee in each hand, he set out from Gen. Funk's hotel in each hand, he set out from Gen. Funk's hotel and went around among the freezing firemen. Hearing inquiries on all sides for a chew of to-bacco, Mr. Conlan purchased three boxes of solace and distributed it to the brave men at the engines and the hose.

After the firemen of Engine Company No. 11 had been rescued from their perilous position, as detailed in yesterday's Sun, they were found

ALMOST FROZENTS, they were found ALMOST FROZENT TO DEATH.

They were judiciously cared for. Hot water had to be poured over their overcoats before they could be hauled off. When removed the coats stood straignt up before the stove like boards. As the firemen were relieved one after another and went home, people stared out of their windows at them with astonishment, such remarkable figures did they present. They were covered with frosted specks and icicles from head to foot, and in some instances with small sheets of ice.

As District Engineer Elijah Bates was running alongside the engine to the fire a savage dog pursued him. Mr. Bates tried to drive him off, but the dog sprang upon him and bit him so severely in the arm that he had to be sent home.

THE FIRE MARSHAL'S EXAMINATION.

THE FIRE MARSHAL'S EXAMINATION.

Fire Marshal McSpedon continued the taking of testimony yesterday. Two keepers were examined as follows:

Charles Wait deposed—On the night of the fire I was askeep on the floor on the west side of the building with the floor on the west side of the building with the the floor on the west side of the building with the the floor on the west side of the building with the the floor on the west side of the building with the thing of the building of the building of the floor on the top of the smoke throughout the building. I did not see any flame. I put on my pantaloons and shoes, and then I saw smoke coming out of the trap-door leading down to the builter room. Don't know whether this trap-door was open or closed: it is generally closed at night. After getting on my pants and shoes I assisted in procuring pails of water from the top of the animals cages, and handed them to some of the men to throw upon the fire. At this time the flames came bursting through the floor right over the top of the builer and in the neighborhood of the trap-door. We had pails of water on the top of all the animals cages. Another man shad I handed down about three dozen pails of water which were at once taken up by other men and thrown upon the fire. After we had handed this water down, the waterhman ran into the street and gave the alarm. I think we handed down all the palls that were within reach. Two other men and I then went to the giraffic eage to break that down and get them out. The cage was in the corner close by where the fire originated. The flames had already reached the cage. We got one giraffe partly out when it was caught by the flames and sank down upon the floor. The first then commenced

RUNNING RIGHT AROUND THE CAGES, and it was as much as we could do to get out of the building. Not more than ten minutes clapsed between the time when I was awakened and when I was driven to the which get out of the building by the fannes. I think I got out from the building by the fannes. I think I got out from the building by the fannes in think I got out from the building when the free were the fannes of the moment in the free were some cight or nine measurement in the building when the fire was first discovered. Nearly all these men are employed there in taking could be animals. The man who takes care in the could be animals. The man who takes care in the could be animals. The man who takes care in the could be an interest to be an animals. The man who takes care the could be comediated by the fanness of the could be the could be comediated by the fanness of the could be comediated by the could be comediated by the fanness of the could be comediated by the could be come ANOTHER KEEPER'S TESTIMONY.

he brickwork on the top of the bouse and the floo WHEN I FIRST SAW THE FLAMES

when I first saw the Lames

when I first saw the Lames

they were coming out through the trap-door between
the top of the boiler and the floor. After getting my
clothes I ran back and assisted in throwing bells of water on the fire. I threw on two outsels and thoughts
buckets away. By this time we had used up all the
pails of water. I think we threw about two ouser palls
of water. I think we threw about two ouser palls
of water on the fire altogetier. These pails were standing on the top of the animal cages. There were the
same number of pails on the cages on the other side of
the building, but the fire was between us and the cages
and we could not get at the pails. After throwing on
all the water within reach we went to work to save the
girafies. The fire had reached their cage by this time,
and we found it impossible to save any of them. Nelson, the hight watchman, gave the alarm in the street
after he had got us all up, and while we were at work
with the buckets of water. We were finally driven out
by the flames. I was the last one out of the building.
The firemeo may reached there as I got out.

MR. BARNEM'S NEW ORLEANS DISASTER.
It is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Barnum's
branch show in New Orleans has also been subjected to disaster. Last week the lot on which
it was located was inundated, and considerable damage was done to the properties. A new
site, however, was speedily procured, and the
show is again flourishing.

THE FIRE MARSHAL'S LATE REPORT.

With reference to the extract from the Fire
Marshal's report published in yesterday's Sun,
Mr. S. H. Hurd, one of Mr. Barnum's managers,
says that on the two occasions when the Fire
Marshal visited the hippodrome he (Mr. Hurd)
urged him to point out any spot where he
thought it possible for a fire to happen. The interests of the management, Mr. Hurd told him,
demanded the utmost caution, adding that they
were not only highly insured, but that the money
could compensate them for the loss of their colelection of animals. Mr. Hurd says that to eve

CHRISTMAS.

The New York Juvenile Guardian Society erected thristmas trees in their various schools yester-day, and gave the pupils useful presents, such as uresses, stockings, shoes, and shawls. Warden Tracy and Superintendent Gardner, ofter giving the inmates of Ludlow street jail a sumptions hanguet yesterday, invited their friends in [9] lay what and chess in the evening.

Everything in the city denoted a well-observed Christniss yesterday. Eusiness generally was suspended, the houses of worship wore the usual floral advanments, and the evening partles were well attended. James Shevlin, keeper of the Kings county penticultary, gave the prisoners a Christians dinner vesterday. At the Raymon's treet jad, and other pub-lic institutions, extra good dinners were given to the humates.

Yesterday Warden Finley of the Tombs gave

the four hundred prisoners in the charge a good dinner-plenty of turkeys and other few), besides vegetables and deutacles. George Francis Train and his Frest dential photographer, John Wesley Nichols, atchearing Edward S. Stokes ordered his dinner from Delmonico

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.]

The Wisconsin, from Liverpool, is in. The sportsmen's club of this city will prose-cut-all offenders for selling vention contrary to law after the 1st of January. Yesterday afternoon Prof. James R. Wood and Or. Ramon Amable cheased Mr. John E. Showard amon Amabile encased Mr. John E. Sing in leg in plaster of Paris in Bellevue Hospits Yesterday the conductors and drivers of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Kaliroad gave the starter, Mr. A. D. Locke, a beautiful gold watch and chain, valued at \$550. Mr. W. H. Blake delivered the presentation address.

chain, valued at \$25. Mr. W. H. Blace delivered the presentation address.

Early sesterday morning Officer Harty discovered William Cronin Iying in a hallow at James slip and Cherry street magnishe and had him taken to the Oak street police station. Shortly after his arrival there he died. Intemperature.

In Harry Hill's Theatre last night, after the sparring, singing, and deneing, Mr. Grace, the wrestler, took a benefit closing in with Homer Lane. After two rounds in white can won's fall, a friend of Mr. Grace offered a bet of \$2 that his favorite would throw Lane. He won the \$20.

Among the prisoners in Ludlow street jail yesterday were five members of the National Guard of this Siste, who were committed on contra martial warrant for home performance of military duty and nonpart of fines and dues. The men are all poor, and were sent to jail by the officers of the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Eleventh Regiments.

Mr. John W. Warrin, the superintendent of Lord & Taylor's up-town store, was on Christinas Eve precented by the young women empt \$20. The clerks listing and the cash op he work in the delivery department gave him an amethyst ring worth \$100, and the cash boys funished it up with a gold peacel case whose value is not stated. Lucky Warrin: